

# ISS

4. Termination; conclusion.  
He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly executed after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous *issue*. *Sidney*.  
What *issue* of my love remains for me!  
How wild a passion works within my breast!  
With what prodigious flames am I possest!  
Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an *issue*, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. *Dryden*.  
5. Sequel deduced from premises.  
I am to pray you not to strain my speech  
To grosser *issues*, nor to larger reach,  
Than to suspicion. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.  
This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his *issue*. *Wise man*.  
7. Evacuation.  
A woman was diseased with an *issue* of blood. *Mat. ix. 20*.  
8. Progeny; offspring.  
O nation miserable!  
When shalt thou see thy wholesome days again?  
Since that the truest *issue* of thy throne,  
By his own interdiction stands accurs'd. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Nor where Abassin kings their *issue* guard,  
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd  
True paradise, under the *Æthiop* line  
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
This old peaceful prince, as heav'n decreed,  
Was blest'd with no male *issue* to succeed. *Dryden's Æn*.  
The frequent productions of monsters, in all the species of animals, and strange *issues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to confute with this hypothesis. *Locke*.  
9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of suit; sometime for profits of lands or tenements; sometime for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Issue* is either general or special: general *issue* seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any such thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The special *issue* then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *questio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *questio facti*. *Cowell*.  
To *issue*. *v. n.* [from the noun; *issue*, Fr. *uiscire*, Italian.]  
1. To come out; to pass out of any place.  
Waters *issued* out from under the threshold of the house. *Ezek. xlvii. 1*.  
From the utmost end of the head branches there *issueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's History of the World*.  
Waters *issu'd* from a cave. *Milton*.  
Ere Pallas *issu'd* from the thunderer's head,  
Dulness o'er all posses'd her ancient right. *Pope*.  
2. To make an eruption.  
Three of master Ford's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should *issue* out, otherwise you might slip away. *Shakespeare*.  
See that none hence *issue* forth a spy.  
Haste, arm your Ardeans, *issue* to the plain;  
With faith to friend, assault the Trojan train.  
At length there *issu'd*, from the grove behind,  
A fair assembly of the female kind. *Dryden*.  
A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms;  
Straight *issue* through the fides assembling swarms. *Dryden*.  
Full for the port the Ithacensians stand,  
And furl their sails, and *issue* on the land. *Pope's Odyssey*.  
3. To proceed as an offspring.  
Of thy sons that shall *issue* from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. *2 Kings xx. 18*.  
4. To be produced by any fund.  
These altars *issued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.  
5. To run out in lines.  
It would be tried in pipes, being made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *issuing* into a straight concave again. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
To *issue*. *v. a.*  
1. To send out; to send forth.  
A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to *issue* the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
2. To send out judicially or authoritatively. This is the more frequent sense.  
If the council *issued* out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation. *Clarendon*.  
Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,  
A mansion proper for a mourning god:  
Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees  
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden*.

# IT

- In vain the master *issues* out commands,  
In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands;  
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. *Dryden*.  
They constantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive such other commands as the judge shall *issue* forth. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.  
ISSUELESS. *adj.* [from *issue*.] Without offspring; without descendants.  
Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *issueless*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.  
I have done sin;  
For which the heav'n's, taking angry note,  
Have left me *issueless*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale*.  
ISTHMUS. *n. f.* [*isthmus*, Latin.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.  
There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which joineth by an *isthmus* to the land, and is impregnablely fortified. *Sandy's Travels*.  
The north side of the Assyrian empire stretcheth northward to that *isthmus* between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. *Brerewood on Languages*.  
O life, thou nothing's younger brother!  
Thou weak built *isthmus*, that do'st proudly rise  
Up betwixt two eternities,  
Yet can't not wave nor wind sustain;  
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets again. *Cowley*.  
Our church of England stands as Corinth between two seas, and there are some busy in cutting the *isthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfleet*.  
Cleomenes thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the *isthmus*, but the mountains, put his design in execution. *Cruick*.  
Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state,  
A being darkly wise, and rudely great. *Pope*.  
IT. *pronoun.* [It, Saxon.]  
1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things.  
Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself. *Bramb. against Hobbs*.  
Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?  
I know it cannot. *Cowley*.  
Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,  
Thou who master art of it. *Cowley*.  
His son, it may be, dreads no harm;  
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman*.  
The time will come, it will, when you shall know  
The rage of love. *Dryden*.  
How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?  
Imagine that which you would most deplore,  
And that which I would speak, is it or more. *Dryden*.  
A mind so furnished, what reason has it to acquiesce in its conclusions! *Locke*.  
The glory which encompassed them covered the place, and darted its rays with so much strength, that the whole fabric began to melt. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
If we find a greater good in the present constitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of it, or from other frames and structures, we may then reasonably conclude, that the present constitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed it that particular way out of choice. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.  
How is it with our general?  
—Even so  
As with a man by his own alms impoison'd,  
And with his charity slain. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
3. It is used for the thing; the matter; the affair.  
It's come to pass,  
That tractable obedience is a slave  
To each incensed will. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII*.  
4. It is sometimes expressed by 't'.  
He rallied, and again fell to 't;  
For catching foe by nearer foot,  
He lifted with such might and strength,  
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudibras*.  
The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift*.  
5. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis.  
If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk it back again for his pleasure. *Raleigh*.  
The Lacedemonians, at the straits of Thermopylae, when their arms failed them, fought it out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden*.  
I have often seen people lavish it profusely in tricking up their children, and yet starve their minds. *Locke*.  
A mole courses it not on the ground, like the rat or mouse, but lives under the earth. *Addison's Spectator*.  
Whether the charmer sinner it, or faint it,  
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. *Pope*.  
6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.  
Let us after him,  
Who's care is gone before to bid us welcome:  
It is a perck's kinsman. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Do

# ITE

- Do, child, go to it grandam, child:  
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will  
Give it up him. *Shakespeare's King John*.  
7. It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good authors, and supported by the *ilya* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.  
Who was't came by?  
—'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word  
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
City,  
'Tis I, that made thy widows. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus*.  
'Tis these that early taint the female soul. *Pope*.  
ITCH. *n. f.* [*itch*, Saxon.]  
1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised as microscopes have discovered by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur.  
Lust and liberty  
Creep in the minds and marrow of our youths,  
That gaint the stream of virtue they may strive,  
And drown themselves in riot, itches, blains. *Shak. Timon*.  
The Lord will finite thee with the scab and with the itch,  
whereof thou can't not be healed. *Deutr. xxviii. 27*.  
As if divinity had catch'd  
The itch, on purpose, to be scratch'd. *Hudibras*.  
2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.  
3. A constant teasing desire.  
A certain itch of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon shifting. *L'Estrange*.  
He had still pedigree in his head, and an itch of being thought a divine king. *Dryden*.  
From servants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an itch after it, but by other ways. *Locke*.  
At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,  
All know tis virtue; for he thinks them knaves:  
When universal homage Umbra pays,  
All see tis vice, and itch of vulgar praise. *Pope*.  
To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing.  
A troublesome itching of the part was occasioned by want of transpiration. *Wise man's Surgery*.  
My right eye itches; some good luck is near;  
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden*.  
2. To long; to have continual desire. This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.  
Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. *Shakespeare*.  
Cassius, you yourself  
Are much condemn'd to have an itching palm,  
To sell and mart your offices for gold. *Shak. Julius Caesar*.  
The itching ears, being an epidemick disease, give fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety*.  
All such have still an itching to deride,  
And fain would be upon the laughing side. *Pope*.  
ITCHY. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.  
ITEM. *adv.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.  
ITEM. *n. f.*  
1. A new article.  
I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by items. *Shakespeare*.  
If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one item more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must lose that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanv*.  
2. A hint; an innuendo.  
To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]  
1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.  
We covet to make the palms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we *iterate* the palms oftner than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we inure the people together with their minister, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hook*.  
If the one may monthly, the other may daily be *iterated*. *Hooker*.  
In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories served instead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the best and wisest. *Hooker*.  
The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intimate unto him the decree of his estates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would desist from hostility. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
There be two kinds of reflections of sounds; the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly: the other in con-

# JUD

- currence, when the sound reflecting, returneth immediately upon the original, and so *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
2. To do over again.  
Ashes thoroughly burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the salt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.  
Adam took no thought,  
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*  
Her former trespasses fear'd, the more to sooth  
Him with her lov'd society. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. ix*.  
ITERANT. *adj.* [*iterans*, Latin.] Repeating.  
Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Nat. History*.  
ITERATION. *n. f.* [*iteration*, French; *iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again.  
Truth tir'd with *iteration*  
As true as steel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakespeare*.  
My husband!  
—Ay, 'twas he that told me first.  
—My husband!  
—What needs this *iteration*, woman?  
I say, thy husband. *Shakespeare's Othello*.  
Iterations are commonly loss of time; but there is no such gain of time, as to *iterate* often the state of the question; for it chafeth away many a frivolous speech. *Bacon's Essays*.  
In all these respects it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to persevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond*.  
ITINERANT. *adj.* [*itinerant*, French.] Wandering; not settled.  
It should be my care to sweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradesmen, as also to accommodate their cries to their respective wares. *Addison's Spectator*.  
ITINERARY. *n. f.* [*itineraire*, French; *itinerarium*, Latin.] A book of travels.  
The clergy are sufficiently reproached, in most *itineraries*, for the universal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addison on Italy*.  
ITINERARY. *adj.* [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.  
He did make a progress from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it were rather an *itinerary* circuit of justice than a progress. *Bacon's Henry VII*.  
ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.  
Who then shall blame  
His pester'd senses to recoil and start,  
When all that is within him does condemn  
Itself for being there? *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
Borrowing of foreigners, in *itself*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke*.  
JUBILANT. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering songs of triumph.  
The planets lift'ning flood,  
While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant*. *Milt. Par. Lost*.  
JUBILATION. *n. f.* [*jubilatio*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.  
JUBILEE. *n. f.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubi*, low Latin.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy.  
Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung  
With jubilee, and loud hosanna's fill'd  
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.  
Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing, the jubilee of reason. *South*.  
The town was all a jubilee of feasts. *Dryden*.  
JUCUNDITY. *n. f.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Latin.] Pleasantry; agreeableness.  
The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves, will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers. *Brown*.  
JUDAS Tree. *n. f.* [*stiquastrum*, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a papilionaceous flower, whose wings are placed above the standard: the head is composed of two petals; the pointal, which rises in the centre of the flower-cup, and is encompassed with the stamina, afterward becomes a long flat pod, containing several kidney shaped seeds: to which may be added roundish leaves, growing alternately on the branches.  
Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Spring, and is increased by layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizer*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Latin.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.  
Paul judaiz'd with Jews, was all to all. *Sandys*.  
JUDGE. *n. f.* [*juge*, French; *judex*, Latin.]  
1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.  
Shall not the judge of all the earth do right? *Genesis*.  
A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows is God in his holy habitation. *Pf. lxxviii. 5*.  
Thou art judge  
Of all things made, and judgest only right. *Milton*.  
It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign judge of his own art. *Dryden*.  
2. One